EXAMPLE 2

Example 1 was repeated except that Portion 1 and Portion 2 were:

PORTION 1		PORTION 2	
Part A	25 wt. %	Part B	50 wt. %
PDMS	75 wt. %	PDMS	50 wt. %

Portion 1 and Portion 2 were combined in a weight ratio of 1:1. This combination, which had a viscosity estimated to be 1000 to 10,000 centipoise greater than the viscosity of the combination of Example 1, was placed in a viscometer at 37° C. Cross-linking of Part A and Part B occurred so that a maximum viscosity was obtained in less than 10 minutes.

This polymer mixture had a higher cross-link density than did the polymer mixture of Example 1.

EXAMPLE 3

The precursor mixture used in Example 1 is injected into an evacuated lens capsule of a human eye. Over a period of time, the mixture cures into an optically clear polymeric composition. Satisfactory results are obtained in terms of continued optical clarity of the cured material over a prolonged period of time, for example, in the range of about one month to about 6 months or a year after injection.

EXAMPLE 4

The precursor mixture used in Example 2 is injected into an evacuated lens capsule of a human eye. Over a period of time, the mixture cures into an optically clear polymeric composition. Satisfactory results are obtained in terms of continued optical clarity of the cured material over a prolonged period of time, for example, in the range of about one month to about 6 months or a year after injection.

While this invention has been described with respect to various specific examples and embodiments, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited thereto and that it can be variously practiced within the scope of the following claims.

What is claimed is:

1. An intraocular lens optic comprising a polymer mixture which is optically clear and is derived from polymerization of the curable component in a mixture comprising:

a curable component comprising (A) an unsaturation functional polyorganosiloxane component, (B) an organosilicon component including silicon-bonded hydride groups which react with the functional unsaturated groups included in (A) during said polymerization, and (C) an effective amount of a platinum group metal-containing catalyst component; and

a silicone polymer component which is substantially nonfunctional, provided that the viscosity of said silicone polymer component is greater than about 50,000 centipoise and is greater than the viscosity of said curable component, said silicone polymer component being present in an amount effective to increase the viscosity of said mixture relative to the viscosity of a substantially identical mixture without said silicone polymer component.

2. The intraocular lens optic of claim 1 wherein the viscosity of said silicone polymer component is at least about 50 times greater than the viscosity of said curable component.

3. The intraocular lens optic of claim 1 wherein the viscosity of said curable component is less than bout 1,000 centipoise.

4. The intraocular lens optic of claim 1 wherein said curable component has a chemical make-up and is present in an amount effective to form cross-linked polymer material upon said polymerization with sufficient cross-link density so that said optic is soft and resilient.

5. The intraocular lens optic of claim 1 wherein said curable component is present in an amount effective to form cross-linked polymer material upon said polymerization with sufficient cross-link density to effectively immobilize at least a portion of said polymer component.

6. The intraocular lens optic of claim 1 wherein said curable component is present in an amount effective to form cross-linked polymer material upon said polymerization, which cross-linked polymer material effectively immobilizes at least a major portion of said silicone polymer component.

7. The intraocular lens optic of claim 1 wherein said silicone polymer component is present in an amount effective to increase the viscosity of said mixture by at least about 1 order of magnitude relative to the viscosity of a substantially identical mixture without-said silicone polymer component.

8. The intraocular lens of claim 1 wherein said unsaturation functional polyorganosiloxane component includes a vinyl-containing polyorganosiloxane, and said silicone polymer component is a polyalkylsiloxane polymer.

9. The intraocular lens optic of claim 1 wherein said silicone polymer component comprises a polyorganosiloxane polymer.

10. A method of forming an intraocular lens comprising:

forming a mixture of a curable component comprising (A) an unsaturation functional polyorganosiloxane component, (B) an organosilicon component including silicon-bonded hydride groups which react with the functional unsaturated groups included in (A) during polymerization of said curable component, and (C) an effective amount of a platinum group metal-containing catalyst component, and a silicone polymer component which is substantially non-functional, provided that the viscosity of said silicone polymer component is at least about 50 times greater than the viscosity of said curable component said silicone polymer component being present in an amount effective to increase the viscosity of said mixture relative to the viscosity of a substantially identical mixture without said silicone polymer component; and

subjecting said mixture to conditions effective to polymerize said curable component, and said subjecting results in forming a cross-linked polymer material from said curable component.

11. The method of claim 10 wherein said silicone polymer component is a polyorganosiloxane polymer.

12. The method of claim 10 wherein said mixture is injected into the lens capsule of an eye and said conditions are present in said eye.

13. The method of claim 10 wherein the viscosity of said curable component is less than about 1000 centipoise.

14. The method of claim 10 wherein said curable component has a chemical make-up and is present in an amount effective to form cross-linked polymer material upon said polymerization with sufficient cross-link density so that said intraocular lens is soft and resilient.

15. The method of claim 10 wherein said cross-linked polymer material has sufficient cross-link density so that said cross-linked polymer material effectively immobilizes at least in major portion of said polymer component.

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